Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. MAY 8, 1857. VOL. XXV. NO. 36.

Select Poetry.

From the New York Observer.

REST.

BY J. PERCIVAL HOWE.

At rest! Oh words of joyful sound—
To voyager o'er Life's sea;
When tempest-tossed and sore oppressed,
They long at rest to be.

Pilgrim of Life! this lesson learn;
Hope not at rest to be,—
This is a world of toil and strife;
It has no rest for thee.

Thou art a soldier of the cross,
Rise, then—gird on thy sword;
Thou canst not hope to idly rest;
Do service for thy Lord.

In every hour do well thy part,
Adorn thy life by works of love,
Walk in thy Master's steps—fear not—
There's rest for thee above.

BEAUTIFUL MEMENTO OF AFFECTION.

We have just read with the highest gratification and admiration, the beautiful poetic address of Mrs. Martha Walker Cook, of Trenton, to her brother, the Hon. Robert J. Walker, recently appointed Governor of Kansas. It is one of the most beautiful productions we have ever seen; replete with corruscations of intellect, gems of rare poetic excellence, and more than all and above all, filled with the heart's treasure of sympathy and affection. It has rarely been our good fortune to peruse a poem of higher merit, viewed simply as a literary production; but when, in addition to its other qualities, its eloquence of sisterly affection is considered, it becomes sublime in its touching pathos and magnificent beauty. The address commences as follows:

Wilt thou leave us, then, my brother,
Seek a distant land,
Gentle wife and suffering mother,
Leave thy household band?
All the loving ties that weave thee
Soft in complex strand.
Canst thou thus of all bereave thee,
Wilt thou thus withstand
All the tears tumultuous flowing,
From the beings true and glowing,
Clinging to thy hand.

The appeal then alludes to wife, daughter, remaining children, all the ties that make life a blessing; to all the fond memories of their youthful days; most touchingly and beautifully to the departed dead, the dangers that he will have to meet, the joys he will have to forego, the home happiness he will be compelled to sacrifice in this mission of public patriotism and his country's good. The authoress says:

I shame me that my woman's tears should pour so hot and fast!
Forgive me that my sinking heart should call up pleasures past!
I shame me that my shrinking soul soars not to height of thine!
Forgive me that a patriot's child should cower and repine,
When thou hast come, at Duty's call, each pleasure to resign,
To offer sister—children—wife—upon thy country's shrine.

* * * * * *

Go wrap the stars around thee, as thou hast done of yore;
The Constitution in thy hand till discord rings no more!
The strong backwoodsman loves thee, he knows thee well of old;
The flashing thought upon thy lips, thou'lt have no need of gold!
The law of honor rules thy tongue—thy heart, the law of love;
So stronger than the trumpet's tone thy words true bosoms move!

There is many a pang before thee! Slander will do its worst!
There are men bent on disunion, in guile and faction nursed,
Who will strive with every sinew to make wrong appear the right,
As Lucifer is wont to robe himself like an angel bright;
But pause not—faint not—valiant heart! our God protects the just;
Keep watch o'er laws and people's cause, and in Him put thy trust!

The poem has many other passages of equal magnificence and power with those we have already quoted—passages which no one can read without having the blood stirred to the inmost recesses of the heart. It is issued in pamphlet form, and we presume is intended only for private circulation among particular friends. We doubt not it will be sought after with avidity by multitudes out of the family circle, for which it was especially intended. We are greatly obliged to the kindness of a valued friend for the pleasure a perusal of this exquisite poetic production has afforded us.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

The Scared Snake.—Audubon, the great naturalist, being on the lookout to obtain a specimen of the red headed woodpecker, and seeing one fly into a hole a great way up, he pulled off his coat and climbed with that energy of his that never failed him. Puffing and sweating he reached it at last, and putting in his hand to seize the bird, to his dismay a snake put his head out of the hole and hissed in his face.—This was so unexpected and frightful that Audubon let go his hold, and tumbled to the ground more dead than alive. His companion came running to him, and seeing that the naturalist was not hurt, but dreadfully alarmed said to him:

"Ah you are very much frightened, Doctor!

"No sah," replied the Doctor, quite offended, "no sah; but if you want to see yon scared snake, just you go up dare." But his friend didn't go up.

☞ A man, who is said to be Townsend, an almost unparalleled murderer in Canada some two years ago, was arrested in Cleaveland, Ohio, on Saturday last. A reward of $5,000 for his arrest has long been offered by the Canadian authorities.

From the Washington Union.

The Head of the Treasury Department.

We have been furnished with a copy of the decision of Judge Black, the Attorney General, to whom Governor Cobb referred the question of the payment of the claim of the Hon. Richard W. Thomson, and publish it below.—It shows most conclusively that payment ought to have been made.

There are signs too manifest to escape attention that there is a purpose or plan amongst certain adventurers and small speculators in politics to depreciate and disparage the administration at the commencement of its duties. Any circumstance, and the smallest instruments, are eagerly seized upon to accomplish their object. The accidental connexion of Mr. Herrick with one of the most important committees of the Senate, composed of some of the purest and most distinguished men of the country, was a circumstance which they supposed would give some consequence to the fabulous revelations which he was willing to make. But let it be distinctly understood that no member of that distinguished committee was either cognizant or in the remotest manner responsible for the false accusations contained in the letter of their clerk.

The truth is, Secretary Guthrie had decided to pay the claim, as authorized by the law, and had referred it to the Second Auditor for the necessary action to legalize its payment, when some malevolent suggestions were made to the Secretary in regard to it, which caused him to suspend it, and procure a reference to the Indians for their consent to its payment, although the law required no such condition precedent, but unqualifiedly directed its payment. Congress was consulted; the facts all presented to them, and they made no alteration in the law. So the matter stood when Gov. Cobb came into office. Upon taking the case up, he immediately referred it, with the questions of law involved, to the Attorney General for his opinion and construction of the law. His opinion is lucid, clear, and explicit. He decided that the payment was to be made under the law, and that neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor his accounting officers could go behind it.

But that the head of the Treasury Department, whose whole life has been but an illustration of his purity and high-toned honor—and that his subordinate officers, who acted by his orders, and could have no motive to do wrong—should be charged with Galphinism and fraud upon the treasury, is proof sufficient of the wicked purpose to calumniate the administration. This is only the beginning. The administration is democratic, and if it was composed of angels its acts would be impugned, criticised, and perverted; with what reason, in this particular case, the opinion of the Attorney General will show:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
Opinion by Attorney General
HON. J. S. BLACK.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 24, 1857.

Sir: I have received your letter relative to the claim of R. W. Thomson, together with Mr. Guthrie's letter, calling your attention to it, and several other papers pertaining to the same matter.

By the 27th section of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, passed and approved on the third of March, 1855, it is enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to R. W. Thomson, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one half of the amount stipulated for between him an the Menomonee Indians, in a memorial and and agreement, which are specified and described in the act.

I have given, not the words, but the substance of the act. It is so unambiguous, simple and plain, that no man can misunderstand it.—I am not aware that any question has ever been raised about its meaning, or that any two persons in or out of the government have understood its mandate in different senses. Nor can there be any intrinsic difficulty in the way of rendering obedience to it. What it commands to be done may easily be done, if the Secretary of the T. sees proper to do it. It is but looking at the memorial and agreement referred to in the law, and dividing the amount there stipulated for into halves, and one of the halves is the sum which you are commanded to pay out of any unappropriated funds in the treasury. I repeat, therefore, that on the face of the law there can be neither doubt of Mr. Thomson's right, nor difficulty about the performance of your duty.

But it seems from the letter of Mr. Cushing, that soon after the passage of the act, an allegation was made by some one that a proviso materially changing its effect had been agreed to by both Houses, but left out of the enrolled bill. What evidence this assertion was supported by I know not.—I take it for granted that it must have been strong, since it was sufficient to convince the judgment of your predecessor and mine. You have not made the evidence on that point a part of the present case, and, for reasons which will be apparent hereafter, I have not sought it out. We cannot go behind the written law itself for the purpose of ascertaining what the law is. An act of Congress examined and compared by the proper officers, approved by the President, and enrolled in the Department of State, cannot afterwards be impugned by evidence to alter and contradict it. It imparts the absolute verity of record, at least, in so far that no extrinsic proof can be received to erase one thing from it, or to interpolate another into it. If there be an apparent conflict between the Journals and the law as finally approved and enrolled, the journals have no claim to superior authenticity. It certainly has happened very often, and may happen any day, that a clerk neglects to note down the result of a vote which strikes out a clause from a bill on its passage. On the strength of such a *hiatus* in the journal, who would say that the section stricken out should be considered part of the law after it is passed and enrolled?

If the law is to be looked for in the journals, the President ought to examine all the journals of both houses before he approves a bill, for they may contain evidence of provisions which are not in the bill, and which he would not approve of. But this mode of finding laws in the journals would make enactments neither approved by the Executive nor passed by the constitutional majority of two-thirds. This is not all. If the law may be changed by reference to the journals, any other evidence, written or parol, may be received for the same purpose.—An act of Congress which has gone through all the forms of the constitution, and is authenticated according to law, may afterwards be mended or marred by the testimony of any spectator who happened to pe present when it passed.—What is in, or what is not in a statute, must then be a question as open to the contradictory proof on both sides as the terms of a horse trade. And who shall decide such disputes when they arise? The Judiciary? It would be a new service to the Judges; but perhaps with the aid of juries and some enlargement of equity powers to perpetuate testimony, a sort of justice might be accomplished in some cases with a great deal of trouble. But an Executive or ministerial officer wanting those aids for the investigation of truth would often be obliged to decide at random. We must take the acts of Congress as we find them, without addition, or diminution. This rule is so obviously necessary that no other has ever been seriously proposed.

The clause which it is said Congress intended to insert, but did not, in the bill authorizing the payment of Mr. Thomson is as follows: "*provided*, that the same be paid with the consent of the Menomonees." If this had actually been part of the law, it would have made his right to the money conditional. He would in that case have been obliged to get from the Indians a new assent in addition to that previously given in the memorial agreement. But this proviso being omitted, his right to the money was absolute. I need not say that such an omission cannot be supplied by construction; nor do I see how the omitted proviso can upon any ground whatever be treated as part of the law.

On account of the supposed accident or design by which the proviso was omitted, the late Secretary of the Treasury, acting under advice of the Attorney General, refused to pay Mr. Thomson the money which, by the terms of the act, he was entitled to, and the execution of the law as it stood was suspended by the President until Congress could be consulted on it. I do not presume to discuss the propriety of this measure. That it was well meant I am sure; but, at all events, it is past and done. If it was right, the country has the benefit of a good example, and if it was wrong, it cannot now be recalled. But the object and purpose for which the Attorney General advised the suppression of the law has been fully carried out. Congress was consulted and the facts communicated in a message of the President. There have been three sessions since that time, and the law stands yet unchanged in every letter. The lower House seems to have taken no notice of the subject.—But the Senate, on the 8th of August, 1856, passed a resolution solemnly expressing its opinion that Richard W. Thomson was entitled to be paid the sum appropriated by the 27th section of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bills of March 3, 1855. After such a response from the Senate, and the silent acquiescence of the House for three whole sessions, any postponement can hardly be thought necessary for the purpose of consulting Congress. The question must now be between obedience and disobedience to the admitted wills of the national legislature.

After payment to Mr. Thomson had been refused at the treasury, an agent was appointed to take the sense of the Menomonees, and ascertain whether they would assent or not to the payment of his claim under the law. The agent reported their refusal to assent, and Mr. Thomson complained that they were prevented from giving their assent by the improper interference of the agent himself. Should these facts have any influence on the decision now to be made? Congress declared that Mr. Thomson should be paid a certain sum out of funds in their own treasury, which they had a right to appropriate to that object. From this determination of Congress no appeal lay to the Menomonee Indians. The payment of the money was not made dependent on any future expression of their will. Their refusal to sanction the law could not repeal it, or in any wise diminish the obligation of the executive to carry it out. When Congress commands a thing to be done, and the Menomonee Indians forbid it to be done, it is not very difficult to decide where obedience is due by an officer of the United States government. To follow the act of Congress, and not the decision of the Indians, would be a tolerably plain duty in any case; but here it is rendered plainer still by the consideration that it is a disputed and doubtful question of fact whether the unbiased opinion of the Indians is opposed to the law or not?

But Mr. Thomson agreed to take the sense of the Indians, and to that end assented that an agent should be appointed. Did this bind him to stand or fall by the agent's report? If he had an absolute right under the law to be paid, I cannot say that I think he forfeited that right by an abortive attempt to comply with a condition which the law did not impose on him.—He made a voluntary effort to strengthen himself with the Treasury Department by doing what he could not legally have been required to do. This does not prevent him from falling back on the naked law, and standing there in defence of the rights which it gives him.

These, I presume, are all the facts and circumstances to which you refer as having transpired since the passage of the acts. There is but one point more to be noticed. That is raised by your inquiry, "Whether the provision authorizing the payment to Mr. Thomson is rendered nugatory by the subsequent provision requiring that amount to be deducted from future payments to the Menomonee Indians?"

Congress has no authority to abrogate a treaty made by the Executive, any more than the Executive has to abrogate a law passed by Congress. But it is not to be presumed that such was the intent of the act under consideration; Congress took the responsibility of paying a debt due from the Indians to Mr. Thomson out of the United States Treasury. Their power to do this cannot be denied, and Mr. Thomson has no interest in any other part of the law. The other provision for deducting the amount from the future annuities to become due under the treaty was inserted, no doubt, upon satisfactory evidence that the Indians were agreed to it. We cannot act now upon the assumption that they will resist the deduction when the proper time comes for making it. But if we know that such would certainly be the fact, Mr. Thomson's rights could not be affected by it. Congress has chosen to say that he shall be paid at all events, and has taken upon the government all the risk (if there be any) of getting a deduction from the Indians. The United States have bound themselves by treaty with the Menomonees to pay them certain sums of money. At the stipulated times we must meet this responsibility either by payment of the money to the Indians, or else by proof that it is already paid, with their consent, to an individual who is their just creditor. The act of Congress awarding payment to Mr. Thomson, and ordering the deduction from the Indians, will not conclude them on the question of fact whether they did assent or not. But that is no reason why Mr. Thomson, who has the act of Congress in his favor, should not receive what it gives him.

Not seeing any reason for resisting the will of Congress, as expressed in this law, I can only conclude by advising your literal obedience to its provisions. That course is always the safest.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK.

The Poisoning at Washington.

The *Cleveland Plaindealer*, whose editor has recently returned from a visit of some weeks to Washington, in referring to the late poisonings in that city, and the concurrent testimony of numerous physicians in all parts of the country that the symptons could only be produced by poison, refers to the fact that the malady originaly broke out during Mr. Buchanan's first visit to the hotel; it ceased when he left for England, and upon his return, after a fortnights absence, became again more violent than ever. The President elect was warned by anonymous letters, not to eat or drink at that house; and under the advice of friends, although he returned to the hotel from a feeling of regard for its worthy proprietors, he never broke bread or emptied a glass out, until he took up his residence in the Presidential mansion. Occasional visiters who did not board there, but used the bar, were not illicted, while nearly all the occupants of the dining room were more or less prostrated. The *Plain Dealer* adds:

In France, an infernal machine is used to dispose of objectional personages in Spain the Stiletto; in the United States the ballot-box has heretofore been considered potent enough.—But since preachers have turned politicians, and pulpits belch forth their anathemas upon political parties, calling on God to destroy, as with the besom of destruction, what they are pleased to term the political heretics of the day, it is no wonder that the followers of such infatuated leaders should become themselves infatuated, and do literally what God prayerfully had so often been called upon to do. This they could do under a sense of religious duty and justify themselves, as obeying the behests of those who claim to be the Oracles of God, "speaking by His authority." Saul persecuted the Saints "even unto death" and verily thought in his heart that he was doing God's service. The New England Puritans hung witches, killed Quakers, and banished Baptists, all for the glory of God. The same infatuation exists today and has no doubt exhibited itself in the attempt to destroy the life of an American President.

The design might not have been limited to the President alone, for it was well known that the Vice President and leading men of the party would naturally congregate where the President was advertised to stop, and true enough, J. Glancey Jones, Samuel Medary, and other friends of the President, partook of the poison and narrowly escaped death, while several others less distinguished stopping at the hotel paid the forfeit of their lives.

A LOCOMOTIVE JUMP—A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.—We are not disposed to take the same view of the conduct of the engineer of the train on the Housatonic Railroad, which met with the following described accident at Falls Village, Vt., the other day, that the Bridgeport paper, from which we copy, does: but that is no reason why our readers should be deprived of the interesting particulars:—

"The rain, it appears, had occasioned a flood in that locality, and washed away a small culvert at the spot where the catastrophe occurred. The superstructure and rails, however, remained. The engineer (Mr. Sterling) discovering that the track had settled, concluded at once that the ground and stone work had been washed away, and comprehended the danger; but it was too late to stop the train; quick as thought, he saw it would not do to make an attempt to stop, and the only chance to save his engine from destruction, and himself, his firemen and others from injury, was to "jump" the breach. In an instant he shut on" all his steam. On the engine bounded, at her utmost speed, and over she went, quick as lightning, clear and clean, with the tender; but the baggage and forward passenger car settled into the gap and turned partly over, and brought the whole train to a stand. The shock was terrible. The engine was turned around square across the track; the tender was pitched down an embankment, and the other cars deposited here and there, in the most irregosar positions; but strange to say not a person had a bone broken, or a joint dislocated—all escaped, almost without a bruise or a scratch, and little damage was done to the engine or cars.—All things considered, it was a most remarkable escape—for which much credit is due to the watchfulness, the presence of mind, and quick and comprehensive judgment of the engineer."

How to Spend the Sabbath.

1. Rise early. God requires one-seventh part of your time. The Sabbath is just as long as any other day. If you indulge in sleep on Sabbath morning one or two hours later than usual, you rob God and your soul of so much holy time, and if you begin the day robbing God, you cannot expect he will bless you.

2. Pray for your minister. He will then preach better, and you will be better prepared to profit by his preaching. He needs your prayers. He has tasked his energies to prepare good sermons to interest you. Exhausted by the labors of the week, and trembling under his awful responsibility, he will be cheered and encouraged if he believes he is remembered in your prayers.

3. Pray that the preaching may be blessed to your soul. He is a foolish man who sows his seed before he breaks up the soil. You are more foolish if you expect a blessing without asking for it, or preparing your heart to receive it. If a blessing is not worth asking for, do not complain if it is not bestowed.

4. Do not indulge in secular conversation.—To spend the interval between the services of the sanctuary in talking about business, or pleasure, or politics, is not remembering the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. If you spend your intermission in this manner, you must not wonder, if in the afternoon you feel sleepy and the preacher seems dull.

5. Banish worldly thoughts. You must not on the Sabbath "think your own thoughts."—If your thoughts are allowed to wander unrestrained over the business of the past week, or the plans for the week to come, you will suffer for it. God will leave you in darkness, your love will be cold, your prayers formal, and you will be disqualified to engage profitably in the services of the sanctuary.

6. Do not criticise the performances of your minister. If he has preached a poor sermon, make the best of it; if a good one, be thankful and improve it. Your praise or censure can do no good, either to him or yourself, but may do hurt to both. You will profit far more by praying over the sermon, and applying it to yourself, than by criticising it.

7. Spend every Sabbath as though it were your last. Your last Sabbath will soon come. Perhaps the next will be your last. Spend it then as you will wish you had done, when you will review it millions of ages hence. If you knew it the last, you would be much in prayer, you would banish worldly thoughts and conversation, you would read the Bible, you would meditate much on divine things and examine the foundation of your hope for eternity. Do this and your Sabbath will not be spent in vain.

The Maryland Penitentiary Destroyed by Fire.

The Maryland Penitentiary took fire at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, and was entirely destroyed. The building, which is now in ruins, was about 155 feet long, two stories in height, the upper one being approachable from large wooden stairs from without. It contained nearly twenty doors and eighty windows, through which the flames raged furiously for nearly two hours, not only destroying the building, but consuming nearly all its contents.

These consisted of 236 weaving looms, bobbins, &c., in the second story, of which 136 were in operation: the balance were not in use. As it was in the latter end of the week the active looms contained considerable quantities of cotton and woolen merchandise, besides other unfinished stock. The first story was used exclosively for the above purposes, and, with the machinery, owned by Mr. Charles Murdock.—Much of the cedar-ware was saved, but all the machinery was destroyed.

The engine and boiler was contained in a small building adjoining the back end, and were very considerably damaged. Mr. Murdock has a policy of $4,000 in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company of Philadelphia—his loss will not exceed $3,000. The Institution has a policy on the building of $1,000 in the Firemans' Insurance Company, and $3,000 on the stock in an office in Philadelphia.

The building orginally cost $14,000 and can now be erected for $12,000, with the present brick. The aggregate loss may be estimated at $25,000, exclusive of the loss entailed upon the Institution by the consequent loss of time of the convicts, who are thus thrown out of employment.

There are now 460 convicts in the building, none of whom escaped. The strictest investigation will be made to-day to discover the guilty parties. The city police, headed by Mayor Swan, in their full dress, rendered the most invaluable services.

There is no doubt of the fact that some of the convicts set fire to the building with the idea of escaping from the prison whilst at supper, and it was undoubtedly fired in two places.—Combustible matter had been placed near the roof of the building and fired, and a quantity of oily sweepings of the weaving department also set on fire.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Last night, the planing mill of Morrison, Beale & Co., a Methodist Church, and three dwellings, at Alton, Ill., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of from $25,000 to $40,000, on which there is but a slight insurance.

SUITING THE ACTION TO THE WORD.—A funny story is told of a young member of the Bar in this city, who is exceedingly sedate and reserved in his manner, and withal not possessed of any great degree of physical prowess.—Some time since a brawney customer entered his office and stated that he wished to bring an action against a man for thrusting him forcibly out of his shop. The lawyer bade him to be seated, and asked him to relate the particulars of the case, so that he might properly understand how to conduct it.

"Well sir," said the client, "I ordered a job of work at Mr. B's shop, and at the time specified I called. He told me it was not finished. I said—then as you have not kept your word, you need not do the job at all. He flew into a rage." [Here the client rose from his seat, in an excited manner, and, taking the lawyer by the neck, proceeded to demonstrate practically the nature of the violence used.]

"That will do," said the lawyer, "you have hurt my neck."

"But he dragged me to the door," continued the client, still holding on to his legal adviser, and endeavoring to make him feel the enormity of the offence, by using him in a similar manner.

"Let go my throat and sit down or I'll"——[Seeing that the legal gentleman was affronted, the excited client relinquished his hold.] The lawyer proceeded:

"Sir I believe you are under the influence of liquor, and I cannot attend to your business at present. You may call to-morrow, if sober."

To-morrow came—so did the client—but not sober. He began to repeat his wrongs, and the lawyer kept a keen eye on his manipulations.—When he got to the grabbing place, he made the attempt again to suit the action to the word.

"No you don't," said Blackstone, assuming a hostile attitude.

"Just let me show you how easy"—

"Clear out, I have had a sore neck ever since yesterday!"

"But I want to take the law on that ——"

"You had better withdraw your suit—I think you got no more than you deserved."

This unkind remark of the attorney to his client, ended the parley. The client stepped out, while the lawyer resumed his seat, satisfied that, although he had lost a fee, he had escaped a second choking.—*Pittsburg Union.*

A Jersey Excitement.—There appears to be considerable excitement in Patterson, N. J., in regard to the finding of about three hundred pearls (real) in muscle schells—the affair seeming likely to transform the Jersey flat into a new East Indies. The New York *Tribune* has the following:

"A friend assures us that one pearl as large as a small marble (not a piece of chalk) has been shown to Tiffany & Ellies, the well known Broadway Jewelers, who estimated its value at $1,000, and offered to advance $700 on it. It lacks the peculiar tint of the Eastern pearl; otherwise its value would be almost incredible. The man who owns it has already sold small pearls to the amount of $200. Every body is on the search and whatever may be the result there is evidently no lack of muscle at the diggings."

MAN HUNG BY A MOB.—The Ohio Statesman learns that Edward Kawkins, who, last month, shot and killed James M. Land and Jesse Arvine, Sheriff and Constable of Estill county, Ky., was taken at his father's, in Adams county, Ohio, and lodged in the jail of Estill county, Ky. On Sunday the surrounding inhabitants assembled together, broke into the jail, carried off Hawkins, conveyed him to the spot of the murder, and there hung him.

GOOD APPOINTMENTS.—The appointment of Col. Black as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and of R. B. Roberts, Esq., as U. S. District Atorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which we announce this morning, will be gratifying to their friends here and throughout the State. They both labored hard in the last campaign, and did effective service in the Democratic cause. They are both able men for the discharge of the duties of their respective offices.—*Pitts. Union.*

☞ The "Hog Cholera" is prevailing to an alarming extent in Kentucky, Indiana, and in fact, all along the Ohio River. In two pens in Kentucky in less than a week some 400 hogs died, and we hear accounts of smaller numbers in other sections. The hogs that thus die are converted into grease, and sold to the sterine candle makers at about 9 cts per lb. This is bringing hogs to *light*.

Boston Morals.—The Dalton divorce case is still before the Boston court, and a very dirty case it is. It is a little curious that Boston, the metropolis of the puritans, should have so many indecent exposures in its courts. They have been the main staple of the newspapers for weeks past; even some of the most respectable think this kind of garbage is proper mental aliment for their readers. Tastes differ; but a filthy stream can hardly yield wholesome beverage.

Augusta, Ga, April 15.—A destructive fire occurred at Marietta, on Tuesday last, destroying the Howard House, Colonnade Row, and the Post Office, together with a number of stores and warehouses. The loss is estimated at $70,000, partly in offices in the Northern cities.

Superintendent of Common Schools.—The Governor, on Tuesday of last week, appointed Henry C. Hickok, Esq. of Lewisburg, at present Deputy Secretaty of State, Superintendent of Common Schools for three years from the first day of June next, under the recent act of the Legislature, and the Senate confirmed the appointment unanimously. This is a well deserved compliment to Mr. H., who has shown himself fully competent for the duties of the position.

What is Democracy?

☞ DEMOCRACY represents the great principles of progress. It is onward and outward in its movements. It has a heart for action and motives for a world. It constitutes the principle of diffusion and is to humanity what the centrifugal force is to a revolving orb of a universe. What motion is to them, Democracy is to principle. It is the soul of action. It conforms to the providence of God. It has confidence in man and an abiding reliance in his high destiny. It seeks the largest liberty, the greatest good and the surest happiness. It aims to build up the great interests of the many, to the least detriment of the few. It remembers the past, without neglecting the present. It establishes the present, without fearing to provide for the future. It cares for the weak, while it permits no injustice to the strong. It conquers the oppressor, and prepares the subject of tyranny for freedom. It melts the bigot's heart to meekness, and reconciles his mind to knowledge. It dispels the cloud of ignorance and superstition, and prepares the people for instruction and self-respect. It adds wisdom to legislation, and improved judgment to government. It favors enterprise that yields to many, and an industry that is permanent. It is the pioneer of humanity—the conservator of nations. IT FAILS ONLY WHEN IT CEASES TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, MAY 8, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland.

☞We invite attention to the highly important opinion of Attorney General BLACK, published on the first page. Like all papers emanating from his pen, it is clear, powerful and convincing, and will be read with general interest.

☞Several new names are added to the list of candidates this week, but we have not had a particle of excitement touching the nominations, nor an angry word uttered by any body. And we now predict, and call upon the people to note the fact, that the unsuccessful aspirants will be among the most enthusiastic supporters of the Ticket. We have no faction in our ranks, and the party are determined that it shall not exist. With this spirit, we shall be able to carry the county by an overwhelming majority.

"The President Boomed."

☞Under this head the Cincinnati *Commercial* and Harrisburg *Telegraph* shock the sensibility of their readers with the declaration that "Mr. BUCHANAN is most likely to add one more name to the list of the National Hotel victims—that in a few more weeks he will be no more. A vain young orator from Kentucky will be the *acting* and his friend Stephen A. Douglas the *actual* President of these United States."

A more cold-blooded and brutal paragraph never found its way into a newspaper. Those who could perpetrate so gross an outrage, exhibit hearts black enough to commit any crime in the calendar of vice. That some agency of Black Republicanism designed to poison the President elect, seems to be now generally believed—and such paragraphs are well calculated to confirm the impression.

Mr. BUCHANAN, we are gratified to be able to state, is in excellent health, and walks as firm and erect as he did twenty years ago. That a merciful Providence will vouchsafe to him health and strength to perform the duties of the exalted trust which has been conferred upon him by the freemen of America, is the sincere prayer of every truly Christian heart in the land.

County Superintendent.

☞By reference to the proceedings of the County School Convention, it will be seen that Rev. H. HECKERMAN has been chosen Superintendent of the Common Schools of Bedford County for the ensuing three years at a salary of $500 per annum. This intelligence will be gratifying to the people of the whole county, for, in addition to the moral worth of Mr. H., he possesses qualifications of the very highest order for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. This fact will secure general confidence and give permanency to the institution.

Mr. TUSSEY, the leader of "Black Republicanism" in Middle Woodberry, the "supernatural" correspondent of the Blair County Whig, and the "practical teacher," by the aid of the wire-workers of his party, actually received five votes, a compliment entirely corresponding with his merits. The Black Republicans in Bedford, not satisfied with slandering the Methodist Conference generally, and Rev. Collins, particularly, for their resolutions denouncing the SLAVERY AGITATION now disgracing the country, implored that a Minister might not be chosen Superintendent, but rather a "practical" Abolitionist. Their influence is manifested in the result stated—and it is now evident that the highest recommendation a man can have in this county is to be slandered by this small tribe of small fry.

THE JUG LAW.

☞We repeat what we have always heretofore said, that the Know Nothing Jug Law was among the most infamous and disgraceful measures ever enacted by this or any other Legislature—that Jordan, in giving the casting vote in the Senate in its favor, after the people had decided by an overwhelming majority against it in his own county and District, as well as in the State, exhibited a contempt for the sovereign voice that has scarcely a parallel in political degradation. And the effort of his mouth-piece to connect Gen. PACKER with this measure, who was not a member of the Legislature when it passed, will only add another leaf to the crown of political infamy which now decks his brow.

We pity those *high-toned* gentlemen in Bedford, who, within the past few days, have been making themselves ridiculous in retailing this bold-faced lie, knowing it to be such, for we can scarcely believe they can plead ignorance as a justification.

The Senate has engrafted a section in the appropriation bill, giving to the members of each House, two hundred dollars additional pay.—Should the lower House approve of the provision, (and we have but little doubt but that it will,) the compensasion of our legislators will be seven hundred dollars for the session. Could we think of a proper way to determine the matter, we would suggest the propriety of paying each member in proportion to his services.—Were such now the law, a great majority of the peoples representatives would not be entitled to as much as would pay for their salt. And were there a statute making our law makers responsible for the injury done the State, by some of their enaciments, a very large proportion of them would be bankrupted. Whither are we drifting?

Democratic County Meeting!

Pursuant to notice, a Mass Meeting of the Democratic Party of Bedford County assembled at the Court House in Bedford on last Monday evening, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:—

President—MICHAEL WERTZ, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Matthew Murray, Elias Gump, F. D. Beegle, Nicholas Kegg, John Amos, Geo. W. Powell, Denton Stevens, and Andrew Collins.

Secretaries—John T. Gephart, Geo. Reimund, Henry Fluke, and Charles Adams.

The meeting thus organized, it was addressed by GEO. W. BOWMAN, Maj. S. H. TATE, Hon. JOHN CESSNA, and O. E. SHANNON, Esq.

The following resolutions, offered by the editor of the *Gazette*, were, on motion of Mr. CESSNA, *unanimously* and *enthusiastically* adopted at the opening of the meeting, when the house was full:

Whereas, It is the duty as well as the privilege of Freemen to assemble together, and peaceably express their sentiments on all subjects affecting the public welfare—therefore, be it

Resolved, That we rejoice in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency, believing that he is the man of all others now living best calculated to administer the affairs of this great Republic for the best interests of all. His entire life, public and private, afford abundant evidence of the fact.

Resolved, That the cabinet selected by Mr. BUCHANAN does honor alike to his head and his heart.—Better men, in every respect, for the posts they hold, could not have been found in the Union. They have few equals and no superiors.

Resolved, That the appointment of our former District Judge and neighbor, Hon. J. S. BLACK, to the distinguished office of attorney general of the United States, is a compliment eminently due his great worth, and is properly appreciated by the people of Pennsylvania in general, and Bedford County in particular. A giant in intellect—a gentleman in practice—and a Democrat second to none, he will adorn the high trust, and reflect credit upon the administration and his native State.

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the nomination of Gen. WM. F. PACKER as our standard-bearer for Governor. Whilst his *private record* is unspotted, his *public acts* are such as to commend him to the respect, confidence, and admiration of all good citizens. An able speaker, and sound on all the great issues of the day, he is eminently fitted to head the democratic column, and lead it to glorious victory—*as he most certainly will*.

Resolved, That the nomination of NIMROD STRICKLAND, for Canal Commissioner, meets our hearty approbation. Among the *honest* men of the State he occupies an exalted position, and his fitness for the trust is admitted by all.

Resolved, That the low trickery and falsehood governing the acts of the Know Nothing Abolitionists, are alike repulsive to morality and the true interests of the country. Having abandoned all the issues they formerly advocated, they are now banded together in factions, under various names, and inviting every element, no matter how degraded or loathsome, to "unite" with them in their unrighteous war against the Democratic party—a party to which they are EXCLUSIVELY indebted for all the greatness we have acquired as a Nation.

Resolved, That the conduct of the party assuming to be "AMERICAN," has proved itself to be a faction of the lowest origin, destitute of every principle justly attributable to the American name—a mere fraud—trick—gull-trap—or anything else you please to call it—intended to minister to the appetite of the vicious, and mislead the unsuspecting. The fact that it now lies buried beneath the rotten carcass of Abolitionism, is abundant proof of the facts stated.

Resolved, That the disgusting treachery of our opponents in Bedford county, last year, as in other parts of the State and Union, should forever warn honest men against putting any faith in their professions and promises. Throughout the entire campaign they had at their mast-head the name of Fillmore (who professed to be a national man,) as their candidate for President—and, when the Democracy asserted that this was a trick—a fraud—a lie—all remember how we were denounced, by JORDAN, who was made the especial mouth-piece of the Know-Nothing faction. All remember, too, how they paraded a Filmore Flag in the square of this town on the eve of the *State* election—the old Cass & Butler Flag, which they had disgracefully altered—how they marched under it to Schellsburg—how infamously they lied to the people in pledging themselves to stick to it—and how JORDAN, the Chairman of their County Committee, was, at *that very time*, in correspondence with CHARLES GIBBONS, the Fremont Abolition leader, a fact he will not deny. In a letter written to this black Abolitionist, and dated as early as October 2, Jordan says:—"*You* know *my* views, but I am afraid you are *a little too fast*. My conviction is that any such arrangements (meaning the transfer, like cattle, of the Know Nothings from Filmore to Fremont,) *before* the October election, will injure us here on the County and State Ticket." Could infamy go further than this? is an interrogatory which will suggest itself to the mind of every reflecting man. But this dirty and revolting species of meanness and self-prostitution was recklessly carried out a few weeks later, on the assembling of the State Legislature. Among their first acts was the election of a Senator of the United States to represent the freemen of Pennsylvania, in part, at Washington, for the next six years. And who did they fix upon? The man who, only a few months previously they had officially branded, in a printed paper, as "a fit representative of nothing good, and a fit exponent of no honorable principle"—as a "public plunderer"—as having procured a nomination for the same place from the K. N. Legislature by "wholesale private Bribery"—that to vote for him would be to "violate their oaths and throw away their self-respect"—to "partake of a Buzzard's Feast." To this declaration of principles, was attached the name of FRANCIS JORDAN, who now occupies his mouth-piece at home with the republication of ful-one speeches, ground out to order by a certain class of *speech-writers* at Harrisburg, who, for a few dollars, will manufacture a speech of any length, the basis being only a few stuttered sentences uttered in debate.

Resolved, That the nomination of DAVID WILMOT for Governor, (being the same man whom the same party denounced for many years as a British Free Trade Tory, and as one whose name and deeds would *forever* stink in the nostrils of all true Pennsylvanians,) is in harmony with their sale and transfer of Filmore, and their election of Cameron. He is worthy of them—and they of him.

Resolved, That the declaration by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and other Black Republican leaders that "*the Tariff is not now a living issue*," is conclusive evidence that there is no living principle in the ranks of the enemies of Democracy—and that the entire machinery by which they are propelled is a burlesque upon decency and truth, and an insult to the intelligence of the people.

Resolved, That Governor POLLOCK, in refusing to appoint either of the Black Republican nominees to the place on the Supreme Bench, made vacant by the resignation of that distinguished Jurist, Hon. J. S. BLACK, is one redeeming quality in his administration; and his appointment of that good old Minister, Dr. DE WITT, as State Librarian, against the united remonstrances of the "Republicans *and* Americans" in the Legislature, is another which will not be forgotten by the Democracy of the Commonwealth. This, however, we are sorry to say, is all that we can find in his administration, so far, to command our respect.

Resolved, That the bill before the Legislature for the sale of the Main Line is the most infamous measure ever proposed in that body, the re-charter of that sink of iniquity, the U. S. Bank, not even excepted. Whilst the Bill in question releases that mammoth corporation, the Pennsylvania Rail Road—and the Lancaster Road—from the payment of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars of tonnage tax annually, which, by 1859, it is estimated will reach four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it appropriates three millions of the Bonds to the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, thus, in attempting to throw away one improvement, actually embarks in another! Every man who votes for this State-robbing measure will brand himself as a traitor to the State he professes to represent. We solemnly protest, in county meeting, against its passage.

Resolved, That the conduct of Col. WM. C. REAMER, one of the members from this District, throughout the entire session, has been such as to secure for him the continued confidence and respect of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the attempt of Fr. Jordan to hang Bedford County (among the oldest in the State,) to Somerset, with the express view of disfranchising our people of their rights, is just what might have been expected of one who has reduced himself so low politically, that it is impossible for him to get any lower.

Resolved, That the charge preferred against Gen. PACKER, our candidate for Governor, of having voted for the infamous Jug Law, is so destitute of truth, that it could only have emanated from men bound together by oaths, the very essence of which requires them to lie. Gen. Packer was not a member of either branch of the Legislature at the time this abomination was passed, and, therefore, could not have voted for it.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the numerous accessions to our ranks from the old Whig Party, who have become disgusted with the isms and factions controlling the opposition—and congratulate those who have abandoned the oath-bound order, and joined the Democratic column, as having performed a work of which they will forever hereafter feel proud—and we cordially invite all others who have become nauseated with the loathsome doctrines of Abolitionism, to come and go with us in defence of honest and correct principles.

Resolved, That we are not the advocates of slavery. The Democraric Party have never recognised any such doctrine. We, in Pennsylvania, abolished Slavery of our own free will, and we would not submit to have it fastened upon us by the act of any other power than that of the will of the sovereign freemen within our own limits. The Democracy are for allowing all the states and Territories to do as we did—act for themselves in this matter—and this is the sum and substance of the pro-slavery sentiment of the Democratic Party. Let no man be deceived by the falsehood that we are in favor of forcing slavery into Kansas or any place else, for there is not the shadow of truth in the charge. It is on a par with the "Ten cent Slander," the "Tariff," the "Veto," the "Pardoning Power," and the "Bank" HUMBUGS, neither of which are now "living issues," having died out just as this miserable slavery farce will in a short time.

Resolved, That, as the Canal Commisioners are elected by the people of the whole State; and, as the Democratic party is responsible for all their public acts, it will not be out of place for us, in mass county meeting assembled, to say that we have the best reason to believe that Mr. Bryden, the present Superintendent of the Portage Rail Road is totally disqualified for the high and important trust—that he is not a reliable Democrat, a fact which he clearly exhibits by employing Know Nothings and Abolition Republicans in preference to men who aided to elect the Canal Board, and who are ardently devoted to Democratic men and measures. We have not only the authority of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, one of the most able and reliable organs of the Democratic Party in the State for the truth of these charges, but we have them coroborated by other gentlemen of high standing. In fact, the charges preferred against Bryden have not been denied in any quarter. Without, therefore, designing to cast any reflections upon the Board of Commissioners, we respectfully, but *earnestly*, request them, in justice to the noble-hearted Democracy of Blair County, as well as of the Commonwealth, to remove said Bryden and appoint an *honest* and *competent* Democrat in his place.

Resolved, That as we have an important election approaching, not only to Pennsylvania at large, but to Bedford County in particular, we call upon every Democrat to buckle on his armour and prepare for the contest, and certain victory will crown our efforts.—When a ticket is formed in the way prescribed by the people, let all rally enthusiastically to its support, no matter who may be the nominees, and thus acknowledge the right of the majority to govern, the superstructure upon which our mighty Government stands. Let us have no quarrel about mere men, but rather look to our principles.

Resolved, That Know Nothingism has *proved* itself an organization more disgraceful and infamous than was even charged upon it by its opponents.—And, although we were boastingly assured that it was to be the *only* lever by which this Union was to be controlled in the future, it already lies buried beneath the rotten carcass of Abolitionism, and it would require a search warrant to find half a dozen men in any county in the Commonwealth who will admit that they ever followed a dark lantern, through a dark alley, into a dark hole, cellar, garret, or stable, and there took the blasphemous oaths and entered into the mysteries of the secret order. And yet this is "Americanism" as promulgated by our opponents, which, added to the doctrine that a negro is as good as a white man, and a little better, composes the elements of what is to make up the "UNION CONVENTION" to nominate men to fill the various offices in Bedford County. Who will stand upon such a platform? Certainly not the honest farmers who inhabit our beautiful vallies.

Resolved, That the attacks made upon a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, (the highest Judicial Tribunal known to the world,) by the Black Republicans, is conclusive proof that, had they the power, they would trample beneath their feet all law, and place the life, liberty and property of the people at the mercy of a mob. If our Courts should be abolished as these fanatics thus indirectly propose, and the titles to land, &c., were placed at the mercy of Township-meetings, then and then only would the people be made to feel the full force of Abolitionism!

Resolved, That the failure of the "Republicans *and* Americans" to call a meeting at the present Court to ratify the nomination of "Free Trade Wilmot" for Governor, being the only opportunity that has presented itself to do so since his nomination, is conclusive evidence that they have no faith either in their candidate or the rickety platform upon which he stands. The leaders of this incendiary movement in Bedford having found out that the bulk of what used to be the WHIG PARTY in this county repudiate the Serpent Abolitionism, let it present itself in any form it will, are afraid to meet for public discussion—and have concluded to lay low and work in the dark!

Resolved, That a change of ten thousand votes in Connecticut, and about nine thousand in the State of Iowa, affords the most gratifying assurance that the people endorse the Supreme Court in their decision in the Dred Scott case—and that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan will be triumphantly sustained by the *whole* country.

Resolved, That as our cause is the cause of Truth—of Justice—of Equal rights to all men—of obedience to the Laws and the Constitution—of unrestrained religious liberty of opinion—we will stand by it as did our forefathers in their noble and successful struggle to bequeath to us the privileges and blessings we now enjoy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the *Bedford Gazette*, as embodying the sentiments of the united Democracy of Bedford County.

MICHAEL WERTZ, *President*.

Mathew Murray, Elias Gump, F. D. Beegle, Nicholas Kegg, John Amos, Geo. W. Powell, Denton Stevens, Andrew Collins, Benjamin Valentine, John Alsip, Sr., *Vice Presidents*.

John T. Gephart, Geo. Reimund, Henry Fluke, Chas. Adams, *Secretaries*.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.

☞The following is the result of the labors of the School Convention which met in Bedford on last Monday:

The School Directors of Bedford County, to the number of fifty-three, met in convention to elect a County Superintendent for the ensuing three years. On motion of William Keyser, Hon. A. J. Snively was called to the Chair, and, on motion, J. P. Reed was appointed Secretary. A motion to fix the compensation for the Superintendent, as the first item of business, was negatived. It was resolved that nominations be made; whereupon,

Reed nominated Rev. H. Heckerman.
Gephart nominated Thomas R. Gettys-Fry nominated N. E. Gilds.
Shires nominated James S. Tussey.

A vote was then taken *viva voce* as prescribed by law, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Heckerman received 28 votes.
Mr. Gilds received 17 votes.
Mr. Gettys received 3 votes.
Mr. Tussey received 5 votes.

Mr. Heckerman was thereupon declared duly elected. Convention then proceeded to fix the compensation. Mr. Stevens, of Southampton, moved that the sum be fixed at $600. Mr. Shires moved to amend by inserting $500. Mr. Gephart moved the sum of $300. Mr. Vickroy the sum of $200. The motion amended so as to fix compensation at $500, was adopted, when the convention, on motion, adjourned,—not, however, until Mr. Heckerman, who was called out, expressed, in a brief and neat address, his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Colored Candy is Poisonous.—At a recent meeting of the Select Committee of the British house of Commons to inquire into the adulterations of all articles sold for food, &c., Dr. Taylor, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, made the following statement in regard to colored confections:

"In red candy vermillion and red lead were used; and in the yellow oxide of lead and chromate of red, which was very dangerous, and had been known to be the cause of the death of a child in 1853. The extracts of bitter almonds, which was very much used in confections, was a most powerful poison, as it contains from six to twelve per cent. of prusic acid. Twenty drops of the oil killed a woman forty-nine years of age in half an hour. A compound of it called 'almond flavor' was much used, but was very dangerous. There was an instance in which half an ounce had killed a woman thirty-six years of age in half an hour."

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

Letter from Harrisburg.

Sale of the Main Line—Sunbury and Erie Project.

HARRISBURG, April 25th, 1857.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works having passed the House of Representatives, it will be well to recall some of its provisions, and show what the Commonwealth sacrifices to effect a sale. The point and gist of the bill may be embraced in a few lines. The main line is valued at $7,500,000. The purchasers are to give bonds for the purchase money, at five per cent. interest, and no part of the principal is to be paid until 1890, more than thirty years hence. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company become the purchasers, and consent to give $1,500,000 in addition, they are to be released from the tonage tax, and all other taxes, on bonds, dividends and property, and the Harrisburg and Lancaster Company are also to be released from the tonage tax.

Now in case the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchase—and there is no use to contemplate any other conting-ency—the State will release the following items of taxation:

Tonage on Pa. R. R.	$226,018 51
" Harrisb'g and Lanc'r.	23,002 91
Tax on loans of Penn'a Railroad	14,486 83
Taxes on Corporation Stock Pa. R.	42,065 52
Total,	$305,573 77

No account is here taken of the taxation on property, one of the items released, because there are no means of ascertaining precisely what it would amount to. Doubtless, it would materially swell the total of these items. Without including it, or pretending to make any estimate of what it is, the above figures show the release of taxation to an amount which would pay the interest, at five per cent. on six millions of State debt, and this upon the supposition that the tonage tax will remain stationary. For what consideration does the State release the large and growing source of taxation? For this sum of one million and a half of dollars, or rather for the interest on that sum.

But there is another interesting view of this question. I have shown above the very least loss that the State can sustain. Let us look at the great gain of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this bill, and the fact will be apparent, that under its provisions, they will get the Main Line for nothing. The tonage tax has grown with amazing rapidity within the last few years. On the Pennsylvania Railroad alone, it was

In 1854,	$112,880 50
In 1855,	129,230 56
In 1856,	226,018 51

Showing an increase of one hundred per cent. in three years. It would be a fair calculation to estimate that this tax would amount in 1859 to over $450,000 or double its present amount, for while there is an increase of a little over ten per cent. between the years 1854 and 1855, there is an increase of over 70 per cent. between 1855 and 1856. A corresponding ratio of increase would swell the amount to an enormous figure in ten, twenty, or thirty years, when the first instalment of ten per cent. on the purchase money is to be paid; but I do not propose to pursue the calculation, although it might very fairly enter into the estimate of the advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under this bill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company then, are interested to an amount beyond any other Company or Association of individuals, much greater than one million and a half of dollars. Take the items above given, viz:

Tonage tax past year	$226,018 51
Tax on loans	14,486 83
Tax on corporation stock	42,065 52
	$282,570 86

and we have the interest of $5,600,000 in round numbers. To this amount the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are interested in the purchase of the Main Line above and beyond any other Company in the State. To put them on an equality with others, they would have to give $15,000,000 for it, while in reality, under this bill, they will give but $3,500,000. This calculation shows the position of the Company in the most favorable light. The item of $42,065 52, tax on corporation stock was paid for the first time into the Treasury in January last, and is most probably but a part due the State from this source. The tonage tax will double itself in a few years, and the tax on real estate owned by the Company is entirely omitted. So it will be seen that the taxes released would in a few years amount to more than the interest on the purchase money, ($450,000.) The bill proposes nothing less than a gift of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

But in consideration of what this Company has done to develope the resources of the State, and the ability and fairness with which its affairs have been conducted, this measure might be allowed to pass without much censure, if there was not connected with it another proposition, startling to those who look upon a sale as a means of reducing the State debt. I allude to the project to appropriate three millions of the bonds given for the principal of the purchase money to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. No sooner had the Main Line bill passed the House, than the work for dividing the proceeds commenced. So intimately connected were they that they were kept close together, and many of the votes obtained for the first were really to get at the second. It was defeated yesterday morning by a vote of 45 yeas to 45 nays. After the usual course of legislation, a reconsideration was had, and the bill again defeated, to my surprise, by a vote of 46 yeas to 46 nays. This is not the end, however. The measure will be re-vamped with every chance of passing. The pressure upon the Legislature by interested parties in its favor is too great to be withstood.

There can be no doubt that the people desire that the proceeds of the sale shall be applied directly to the payment of so much of the State debt, and to no other purpose. What advantage is there in a sale, if we are to embark immediately in another public improvement?—Those interested in the Sunbury and Erie Road insist, with much earnestness, that there can be no possible danger in this measure, because the State would be secured by a first mortgage on five millions of property. This may sound very fair, but who does not know that such mortgage never would be executed, and that the deeper the Company is plunged in debt and difficulty, the louder would be their claim for sympathy and relief. The end would be that the State would be forced into finishing the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

From the Daily Pennsylvanian.

The Kansas Case Stated.

If we had not been accustomed to very odd ideas in politics, we confess we should be not a little, but a great deal astonished at the course of the New York *Tribune*, and a few other papers of the Republican stamp, upon the question whether the people of Kansas ought to vote at the coming election.

We will just state the case. There are in Kansas what is called the Free State party, and a Slave State party. We choose thus to designate them in order to make ourselves understood. Well, the Free State party, acting without any color of law, organized a year or two ago, with a view of framing a State constitution. It is only necessary to say they elected, in their way, delegates to a constitutional convention, and that convention deliberated subsequently and framed a State constitution. It was submitted by the Free State men and adopted by them, the whole number voting for it being something over a thousand persons.—Meanwhile Congress had organized what is called a Territorial government in Kansas—not dissimilar to the Territorial Governments organized in Michigan, Wisconsin and Arkansas in their respective periods of pupilage. A Legislature under such Congressional organization was elected and a Judiciary established. A Governor and Secretary were appointed, the public lands surveyed, an Indian Department established. What we mean, in short, is this: That a complete Territorial Government was put into operation.

Now we make these points:

1. The Government established by Congress, under which the people were called upon to elect their own Legislature and to make their own laws, was, and is, the only legal government in Kansas. It has all the legal sanctions and it has equally all the moral sanctions of an American Territorial Government. Congress assumed only to take such measures, under the constitution, as would indicate its general jurisdiction and right of federal control: leaving to the people all special legislative power—all such faculties of government as are enjoyed by the States. This principle is so just, so obvious, so self-evidently in harmony with our federal system, that we cannot comprehend how it has ever been opposed. But it has been opposed, and this brings us to the next proposition:

2. A class of fanatics, as we have noticed above, took it into their heads that they would set up an independent government in Kansas, and so they established the Topeka Constitution which received the sanction, as we have said, of something over a thousand men. The movement, to say the last, was in utter contravention to the government referred to in our first point. Its legality is claimed, we believe, on the ground that the people have an independent and absolute right to do what they please, and that, of course, the federal authorities have no rights at all. This right thus absolutely asserted, it strikes us, carries with it something more than a sanction of the Topeka Constitution; it makes Kansas an independent nationality, like Mexico, and draws to itself all the property in the Territory. Of course the assertion of such a right is an effort at revolution—a barren effort, to be sure, because the government, established under the Topeka Constitution, has never gone beyond a mere newspaper existence, and its executive is a wandering mountebank, who travels about the country loaded with titles but wholy bereft of the least authority. The movement so far has been a sheer humbug. There is not a sane man in Kansas, and not an honest man in the whole Union, who attaches the least weight to the movement or concedes to the Topeka Governor and Legislature the smallest amount of authority. Indeed, those mock functionaries, though acting treasonably, have been regarded as almost harmless traitors, in the fact that nobody has given them sufficient credit to enable them actually to perform overt acts of treason. Perhaps it would be more acurate to justify their conduct under the general doctrines of liberty of speech: for they have done little else than speak, and that very absurdly and foolishly.

3. Granting the regularity of the Topeka movement in the organization of a State Government—a concession that can hardly be made even for the sake of the argument—that proceeding at best, and this all must planly see, was a mere *snap judgment*, which is unworthy of the least notice or credit. The idea of a thousand men forming a State Constitution for ten times their number, at this very day, and attempting to force their labors upon the people, is worthy only of such abolition presumption and self-constituted wisdom and morality as we are taught to reprobate and hate as the very bane of our society. Even if the Topeka proceedings could be regarded as regular, they ought to be set aside as premature, and utterly unjust to the people of Kansas at the present time.

These points present the case, and leave us to consider what ought now to be done. Meanwhile, there is a regular Territorial Government in Kansas—a Governor, Legislature, Judges, Secretary, Land and Indian systems.—Emigration is rapidly filling the young State with *bona fide* inhabitants and citizens. The time approaches when, in obedience to settled principles, a State is to be organized and admitted into the Union. The constituted authorities there have provided means for taking the census, and for electing delegates to a convention, with a view of adopting a State Constitution.—The aforesaid corporals guard, composed it may be of the whole Topeka people, reinforced by others of kindred sympathies, still urge that their snap-Judgment has concluded the people and that *all* are bound by the proceedings of the irresponsible town meetings which you sanction to the Topeka constitution. The New York *Tribune* is foremost in urging that sham concern as the organic law of the people of Kansas; and it devotes about half its space to the enforcement of this idea. It advises the Free State men, which means all the abolition emmisaries, to withhold their votes at the coming June election, and to fall back upon the Topeka humbug, as the Malakoff of abolition strength in and out of Kansas.

We remember nothing in American politics more absurdly ridiculous, or more absolutely unjust than this proceeding. A paper which professes friendship for the people, and sets up an almost arrogant claim to be their peculiar organ and defender, is thus engaged in the work of disfranchising nine-tenths of the *bona fide* residents of Kansas, and under the captious plea that on a former occasion the tenth of their predecessors took the work of establishing their government into their own hands. Did folly ever go farther? Did presumption and injustice ever before so seek to enforce its own impotent behests upon any portion of the American people.

The practical point in this whole matter is simply here: The people of Kansas, consulting equally their own rights and their own interests, now that they have the necessary members, will form for themselves a State Constitution. They are required to do so by every consideration of patriotism; and such consideration points to the necessity of administering to the Abolitionists a rebuke such as will hereafter satisfy them that they cannot be used as stool pigeons for such gamesters as Mr. GREELEY and Mr. WEED.

THE POSITION OF WILMOT.—The following resolution, among others, was adopted at the recent Republican convention:

Resolved, That we are yet Freemen, and that while we retain the inestimable right of Freemen, secured to us by the sacrifices, sufferings and blood of our Revolutionary fathers, WE WILL NOT SUBMIT to have a new constitution imposed upon us by the extra judicial opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court—opinions subversive of the rights of human nature—in conflict with the truth of history, with the unbroken action of the Government and the law of the land, as heretofore pronounced by the federal Judiciary, and the Courts of nearly every State in the American Union.

There is repudiation for you! *Won't submit!* The Republican party of Pennsylvania openly proclaim that they are above the law, and will refuse to obey. They appeal to a "higher law" than the Constitution, viz: to arms! They refuse to submit, *i. e.*, they REBEL against every law that does not suit them, and will, if necessary, inaugurate an era of civil war and blood! How many law-abiding citizens, who believe that the foundation of all government is respect and submission to the laws, will vote for a candidate, who stands upon a platform which advocates practical treason?—*Norristown Defender.*

The Reaction in Michigan.—We have already noticed in general terms the large gains made by our Democratic friends in Michigan at the recent election held in that State. The following gratifying inteligence, which we find in the Detroit *Free Press* of the 22d inst., may be taken as an earnest of what may be expected by the Democracy of Michigan at the next general election:

The Democracy of the first Congressional District have done well. This District is redeemed. Three years ago we were defeated by between eleven and twelve hundred votes, and last year the opposition by between eight and nine hundred. Now, how stands the case?—Wayne has given nearly one thousand Democratic majority, and Livingston nearly one hundred and fifty: Washtenaw has given about two hundred Black Republican majority, and Jackson about two hundred and fifty. Total Democratic majorities over eleven hundred; total Black Republican majorities, some four hundred and fifty. *Democratic majority in the District over six hundred and fifty!*

We repeat, the Democracy of the first Congressional District have done well. For three years they have been in the minority; they are now in a majority; and will doubtless continue so. "Bleeding Kansas" has had its day, and the "Dred Scott decision" has marked not the slightest benefit to the niggerites. "Truth crushed to earth," has risen again; and the individual of fanatical notoriety who now *mis*-represents us in the lower branch of the national legislature will experience insuperable difficulties at the next election in convincing the people that he is the proper person to whom should be intrusted their Congressional interests.

☞Wagonseller, the defaulting Cashier of the New Castle Bank, has been released on a bail of $3,000 for his appearance for trial at the Sessions in May next. He left New Castle with his family for the east, on the 20th ult.—It is believed the notes of the Bank will all be fully redeemed.

EX-SENATOR FOOT, who has been for some time associted with the Know-nothings in California, has withdrawn from the organization and returned to the Democratic party—so says the San Francisco papers.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

By Divine permission, the corner-stone of a new Lutheran Church will be laid, near Fishertown, six miles north-east of Schellsburg, on the road leading to Hollidaysburg, on Sabbath, the 17th of May.—Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends of Christ's cause, and the public generally, are most cordially invited to be present on that solemn and interesting occasion.

J. A. KUNKELMAN.

MARRIED:

In Friends Cove, at the house of the Brides father, on the 30th April, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Philip J. Shoemaker, to Mrs. Mary Caroline Compher, daughter of Mr. Philip J. Shoemaker Sr., both of the cove.

On the 19th day of April by A. Blair, Esq., Mr. George W. Zimmerly to Miss Sarah A. Hardinger, all of Cumberland Valley Bedford County Pa.

On the 26th inst at Marietta, by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Isaac Corle to Miss Elizabeth Corle, both of Bedford County.

NOTICE.

Letters of admini-tration on the Estate of Frederick Claar, late of Union township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and those having claims will present them properly for settlement.

JACOB G. DIVELY,
May 8, 1857. Adm'r.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Elegant Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Just received and opened at

REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.

May 1, 1857.

CARLYLE. Friend Ayer:—In this age of quacks, charlatans and mere windy gaseous pretenders to heal, who blow at every corner, and in the face and ears of all men, their loud, blaring Jericho trumpets and other noisy boisterous wind instruments of marvelously twisted brass, in such a wofully sham ridden epoch as this, I say, it is comforting. Nay even cheering to the earnest well wisher of his race to know there has arrived in this world a genuine physician—to light once more upon something besides mere Sangradoes and Don Mercurial Julaps, with their phlebotomies, poison and warm water.

Your Chathartic Pills, and Cherry Pectoral, carry us forward to Halcyon days—to millenial Pharmacopeas, when science, deep diving down into the principles of things, shall, with infinite cunning, bring out the genuine Elixir Vitæ; for of a truth there is manifestly enough somewbat of that same Life Essence in your subtle vegetable distillations and compounds.

You realize to us the visions of those painfulests smoke-dried Alchymests—bootless seekers—dreamers among retorts and crucibles, touching the quintessential hidden virtue of the universe, which should antidote distemper, and break for man the Wheel of Time.

May 1, 1857—1m.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The great and principle characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consist: 1st. Of its never-failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, to CHECK INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds, and of other painful diseases, in so incredibly short a space of time, andas will appear from the few testimonials hereunto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that, in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purificative properties neutralize the poison that may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sores, draw rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and eject it—hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

Each box of GENUINE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signature of C. V. CLICKENER & Co., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

☞All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barley street New York.

May 8, 1857—2m.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Warranted to dye brown or black, so as to defy detection, without the least injury to the hair or skin. It is the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators—never fades. It is the perfection of the art, as it is the original.—Made and sold, or applied, at the Wig Factory 223 Broadway, New York. A steel plate label with W. A. BATCHELOR is on each box of genuine, all others are counterfeit.

May 8, 1857—1m.

TO RENDER A MEDICINE PERFECTLY Palatable is certainly a great advance towards the eradication of disease; because there can be no doubt that, one great cause of protracted illness is the natural reluctance we have to swallow medicine conformably to the directions of the Physician. Various experiments are therefore resorted to by the medical Practitioner in order to disguise the taste of his prescription. Recourse is generally had, in such cases, to those articles of food which the patient is most fond of, and which are commonly at hand. The consequence is, he loathes the sight of them ever afterwards. Now, CLICKNER'S SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, remedies this objection entirely. The medicine is so completely enshrouded by the coating of sugar, that the Pill may be suffered to remain in the mouth a considerable length of time without inducing any symptom of nausea or disgust. Their curative properties are chiefly confined to complaints which originate in impurities of the blood. Hence they strike at the root of disease, and the relief they afford cannot be otherwise than permanent and effectual. They place nature in the very position she occupied at our birth. They cleanse the bowels, purify the blood, promote the insensible perspiration, and restore a healthy action to the heart, the liver, and the lungs. Their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring health, that the proprietor binds himself to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give general satisfaction.

May 8, 1857—2w.

A Fact.—Dr. Hurley's Sarsaparilla, now almost of world-wide renown, is firmly established the best and only genuine medicine of that class. The cures it has effected are without parallel, and will be a standard remedy when all other Sarsaparillas are lured in merited obscurity.

Prevention Better than a Cure.—Dr. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood Street, in inviting attention to his Pectoral Syrup, does not pretend that it will heal tubercles or ulcers in the lungs, or heal over a half wasted lung; but in the incipiency of the disease it will allay inflamation, cure the Cough, and effectually arrest the progress of the Disease. One or two spoon-fuls of this medicine has often cured a violent Cough of several weeks duration. What has been done can be done again. Cure your Cough with half a dollar by buying a bottle of Pectoral Syrup.

☞ To be had at the Store of Mr. *Samuel Brown* in Bedford—and at Mr. *Colvin's* Store in Schellsburg.

Fountain of Blood in a Cavern.—E. G. Squier's notes on Central America describe a wonderful effusion of a fluid resembling blood near the town of Vitud, in the State of Honduras. It appears that there is continually oozing and dropping from the roof of a cavern there a red liquid, which upon falling coagulates so as to precisely resemble blood. Like blood, it corrupts, insects deposite their larvæ in it, and dogs and buzzards resort to the cavern to eat it.—Attempts have several times been made to obtain some of this liquid for the purpose of analysis, but in all cases without success, in consequence of its rapid decomposition, whereby the bottles containing it were broken.

The small cavern or grotto during the day is visited by buzzards and hawks, and at night by a multitude of vampire bats, for the purpose of feeding on the unnatural blood. It is situated on the border of a rivulet, which it keeps reddened with a small flow of the liquid, which has the color, taste, and smell of blood. In approaching the grotto, a disagreeable odor is observed, and when it is reached there may be seen some pools of the apparent blood in a state of coagulation.

The peculiarities of this liquid are considered due to the rapid generation in this grotto of some very prolific species of infusoria. The California State Journal, in remarking on the above, observes that the *estero* of the town of Monterey contains a species of blood-red infusoria, (the larvæ of water insects,) which at certain seasons of the year smell precisely like fresh fish, or, on exposure in a vessel, like putrid fish. In some seasons it has been found dried in flakes, and of the intense color of vermilion.—*Scientific American.*

In the right Way Again.—We publish in another column, an article taken from the Juniata *Sentinel* on "Republicanism as it is seen," and ask for it a careful perusal by our readers. It appears that the *Sentinel* has been the organ of the American Party of Juniata County, but by some means or other was deluded into the support of Fremont last year, and did, with a degree of violence characteristic of the Fusionists oppose the straight-out Fillmore ticket. Time, the great vindicator of truth, has shown how fatal such a course of procedure has been; and we now rejoice to see that those who were found in the support of republicanism last fall, are arraigned against Niggerism, Republicanism and Wilmotism.—*Hanover Spectator.*

The Indian Massacre in Minnesota —Shocking and Bloody Murder.

The Minnesota papers bring us additional details of the Indian massacre at Spirit Lake and other points in that territory. After detailing the slaughter at the house of Mr. Wood, an account of which was previously published, the *Pioneer* says:

The Indians next called at the house of Josiah Stewart, and shot him in the head. His wife begged for her life, to which they replied, "nepo squaw," (kill squaw) and shot her also in the head. Her two little girls were killed with war clubs. John Stewart, a little boy eight years old, hid himself behind a log and escaped. Major Williams has taken him home, and will bring him up. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Thomas. Several families had here collected together, and there were some eight or nine rifles in the house. Umpashota, an old Indian chief, well-known in this neighborhood, ran past the house shouting to the inmates, several of whom unfortunately ventured to the door to see what was the matter, when about twenty Indians, posted behind a hay stack, about five rods distant, fired upon them, killing a son of Mr. Thomas, aged ten years. Mr. Thomas was wounded in the arm, rendering amputation necessary: David Carver was shot through the arm, the ball lodging in his side; the wound is not considered dangerous; and Miss Drusella Swiver received a ball in her shoulder, the ball passing out upon the opposite side.

The doors were instantly shut and barricaded. Some of the inmates engaged themselves in moulding balls, others in loading the rifles, while John Bradshaw and a man named Markham fired upon the Indians without. Their chief and a number of others were killed; the exact number is not known. It was reported by an Indian to a man named Shigley that nine were killed and five wounded. Towards night the Indians withdrew, carrying their dead and wounded with them. No white person was killed after the first fire.

The men sent to Spirit Lake have returned. They have buried twenty-nine bodies; two were found burned, besides, it is not known, of course, whose skeletons they were. They first visited the house of Mr. Thatcher, and found two bodies—those of A. Noble and Mr. Ryan. They then visited the residence of Jonathan House; here nine bodies were found, dreadfully mangled; men, women and children, all indiscriminately murdered.

The next house was Granger's, near the Lake. Here, probably, a sharp conflict had ensued.—A man named Snyder was found dreadfully mangled with a broadaxe. The Grangers have one missing, probably both killed. The body of a man was found upon the Lake near the house, so mangled that it was impossible to recognise him. Signs indicative of a fight were seen about this house. They next went to Mattack's house where eleven were found. This house had been burnt. There, men and women shot and children tomahawked, were some twelve persons—one missing.

No Show for Utah.—Mr. Brigham Young's prospects are by no means flattering. His hotbed of infamy and corruption is at last to be overhauled. The false prophet who, with reckless daring, has braved all hints at extermination, standing an uncommon good chance of finding his power suddenly vanishing, his followers flying in wild consternation, and his temples dashed to earth. An order has recently issued from the War Department, withdrawing Gen. Harney from the scene of the Indian war in Florida, and directing him to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, there to wait special instructions. The government has determined on a grand concerted sally on Brigham Young and his nest of pollution. Gen. Harney is the man for the emergency. He has given convincing proof of his iron will and indomitable energy and boldness, and is a lion whom Brigham Young will find it rather dangerous to beard. The immense and fearful delusion of Mormonism has spread with a rapidity well calculated to awaken most serious apprehension. Utah is a foul blot on the face of our country—a reproach to our soil. There is an absurd and fallacious idea embraced by certain persons, that great evils, if left to themselves and entirely unmolested, will die out and disappear in time. All history declares to the contrary. We may not perceive, far off from the actual field, the spread of the damning doctrines of the wild Governor of Utah, but no less surely and silently are the apostles of this mad delusion sowing the seed which may expand in a harvest of blighted fruit. We sincerely trust that Gen. Harney's instructions may be of no very pacific character, and that Brigham Young may speedily receive a permanent *quietus* and unlimited respite from his labors of iniquity.—*Evening Journal.*

The Chinese War.—The war which has broken out between the English and Chinese may be one of long duration and important in its results upon the commerce and civilization of the world. The Chinese are self-confident and not likely to appreciate promptly their inability to meet the military power of England. The contest may therefore fail of speedy adjustment, and the British government may not obtain what they will deem honorable terms of peace until they shall have sent a formidable army into the Celestial Empire and thoroughly alarmed the Emperor for the safety of his crown. It is said that the Emperor has prohibited all trade with the English, and all the Chinese servants have been withdrawn from the service of foreigners. Although British soldiers will readily prevail over the superior numbers of the Chinese antagonists, it would require a considerable force to penetrate with safety into the interior of the country and reach the capitol of the Empire.

Should Egland content herself with taking possession of the Chinese seaports, it might not speedily compel a peace, and in the meantime her important commerce with the country would be ruined. The affair may very likely prove a protracted and damaging one, both to England and all other nations having commercial intercourse with China. The result will probably tend to break down the walls of that secluded Empire, and open it to more familiar relations with the rest of mankind, as England is not likely to make peace on any other terms.

NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the last will, &c. of David Stoler Senr., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all those knowing themselves to be indebted to the same, are requested to make payment immediately. DANIEL STOLER,

Executor, Liberty Township, Bedford Co.

April 17, 1857.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
SPRING GOODS.

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Spring Goods; and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Spring Goods, comprising, in part, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ducal Crocovella Challi, fancy and plain De Laine, Brilliants, Lawns, Calicoes, &c. &c.

For gentlemens' and boys' wear Cassimeres, Cassinets, Canton Cloth, Shepperd Check, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woollen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup molasses, white and brown Sugars, green and black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., Hardware, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of custom.

G. W. RUPP.

April 10, 1857.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.

Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.

Arriving at Hopewell at 9.10 A M & 5.40 P M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscribers either by note, book account or otherwise, lately dealing in the mercantile business, are notified to make payment on or before the first of May; after that time, all remaining accounts will be placed in the hands of a justice of the peace for collection, without respect to persons.

TODD & MOSES.

April 10, 1857.

HO! FOR KANSAS!!

THE subscribers having fully determined to close up their business, and having on hand a fine assortment of goods, do cordially invite all those who wish bargains, to call and make selections immediately as they are now selling off at cost, and will continue to do so until all are sold.

Any person desiring to secure a long established stand for the Mercantile business, with a good will worth money, will do well to call on the subscribers immediately, as they are determined to dispose of their business, as one of the firm intends going West.

M. SCHELL & SON.

Schellsburg, March 20, 1857.

Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Crisman, late of the State of Iowa, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JNO. P. REED,

March 20, 1857. Adm'r.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

BARGAINS.—The undersigned desirous of reducing their stock—in order to make room for Spring supplies, will offer purchasers the best bargains ever seen in Bedford. Call and you can save money.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS,
and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

STONEWARE!

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS of all sizes, BUTTER DISHES, from one to one and a half gallon PITCHERS, all of which are best quality.

For sale by ADAM FERGUSON.

Jan. 9, 1857.

Best Quality Juniata Hammered Iron,

Of all sizes, constantly on hand at Blymire and Hartley's, at Forge prices, for cash or its equivalent. Orders for extra sizes promptly attended to. Also Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Strap Iron, and Steel.

NEW GOODS.

Our Friends and Customers, desirous of making a small amount of Cash buy a great many GOODS, are respectfully invited to examine our Spring and Summer Stock, just opened.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 1, 1857.

Fish, Fish!

NEW MACKEREL just received. SHAD and HERRING expected daily, and for sale for cash or Country Produce only.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 1, 1857.

Attention Riflemen.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at your usual place of training, on Thursday the 21st of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., in winter uniform, (with plume.) Each member will provide himself with twelve rounds of ball cartridge for targot practice. A full turn out is desired. By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY,

May 1, 1855. O. S.

Don't be Alarmed!

☞ BLYMIRE & HARTLEY have just ☞ RECEIVED another choice assortment of Fresh Garden seeds, including Chinese Sugar Cane, White Onion, & choice Flower Seeds.

April 24, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Michael and John S. Weisel, has been disolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted will please settle immediately. The books are in the hands of Michael Weisel.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN S. WEISEL.

April 24, 1857.

N. B. We have on hand a number of first rate Buggies which we will sell on reasonable TERMS.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just received an opened and elegant assortment of goods in his line, to which he invites the attention of the public, satisfied that he can please all tastes. Bedford, April 24.

NOTICE.

Al persons interested, will please take nosice that I have left my Books, notes, &c., in the hands of JOHN ALSIP, Esq., where those indebted are requested to call an make payment without delay, and save costs.

MOSES STINE.

April 24, 1857.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE duties of the School will be resumed on Tuesday, April 14th, in the LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING situated on the corner of Main and ——— streets. Male and Female departments distinct. The services of a thoroughly educated young Lady of Vermont, have been secured as teacher of Music, &c., &c. The services of other competent teachers also have been secured as assistants.

TERMS per Quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light, and Fuel, $38.00.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC,	$10.00
USE OF INSTRUMENT,	2.00
FRENCH,	5.00
DRAWING, AND PAINTING IN WATER COLORS, each	5.00
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK,	5.00
OIL PAINTING,	10 00
SHELL WORK,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

1st Grade	4.00
2nd do	5.00
3d do	6.25

REV. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,

April 3, 1857. *Principal.*

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Bedford, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, passed the 31st day of March, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," which will be presented for hearing on Thursday the 7th day of May next, to wit:

Henry Fluck, Woodberry Tp.	Tavern.
James Burns, Londonderry tp	do
Danl L Defibaugh, W Providence tp	do
Wm Pearson, Woodberry tp	do
James Eichelberger, Hopewell tp	do
John M'Ilvain, Crossings	do
Geo W Figart, Six Mile Run	do
Thos C Reighard, Union tp	do
Jonathan Feighner, Harrison tp	do
Jno W Robison, Schellsburg Borough	do
Geo M Colvin, do do	do
Geo Stuckey, Forks	do
Ephraim M'Dannel, Bloody Run	do
Jno A Gump, do	do
Mrs Mary Ann Cook, Bedford Borough,	do
Valentine Steckman, do do	do
John Hafer, do do	do
David A T Black, Rayshill	do
Valentine V Wertz, Dry Ridge	do
Michael Weyant, Union tp	do
Wm Boore, Cumberland Valley tp	do
Peter Amick, St Clairsville	do
Benj Kegg, Rainsburg	do
Bernard O'Neal, Chanyville	do
James Carnell, Clearville,	do
P Gosler, Bedford Springs	do
Geo Staines, Pleasantville	do
Michael McCabe, Stonerstown	do
Jacob S Berkstresser, Liberty tp	do
David S Berkstresser, do	do
Saml Staily, Snake Springs	do
J G Minick, Bedford Borough	Eating House.
John Foster, Hopewell	do
John Dasher, do tp	do

D. WASHABAUGH,

April 17, 1857.* Clerk.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now recieving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delains, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheeting, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Casimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all discriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety. Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 17, 1857.

☞ Wanted, 5000 lbs. Bacon, at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

LIST OF RETAILERS

OF MERCHANDIZE of the County of Bedford, for the year 1857.

Names.	*Borough & Township.*	*Class.*	*License.*
	Bedford Borough.		
A B Cramer & Co.,		12	$12 00
Nicholas Lyons,		13	10 00
G W Rupp,		13	10 00
Jacob Reed,		13	10 00
Samuel Brown,		14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,		14	7 00
Robert Fyan,		14	7 00
J & J M Shoemaker,		14	7 00
Sarah Potts,		14	7 00
Isaac Lippel,		14	7 00
Wm Shaffer,		14	7 00
Colin Loyer,		14	7 00
Agnes Saupp, Hardware,		14	7 00
John Arnold, Hardware,		14	7 00
Blymire & Hartley, Hardware,		14	7 00
Dr B F Harry,		14	7 00
Dr F C Reamer,		14	7 00
Adam Ferguson,		14	7 00
Alx L Defibaugh, Eating-House		8	5 00
Jacob Bolinger, Eating-House,		8	5 00
	Bedford Township.		
Jacob Barnhart,		14	7 00
	Broadtop Township.		
Everhart, Ashcom & Co.,		12	12 00
Fluck & Eichelberger,		13	10 00
David Helsel,		14	7 00
	Colerain.		
James Beegle		14	7 00
James S Beckwith,		14	7 00
	Cumberland Valley.		
Jacob Anderson,		14	7 00
Thomas Fisher,		14	7 00
Daniel R Anderson,		14	7 00
Thomas Growden,		14	7 00
	East Providence.		
John Nycum,		14	7 00
D A T Black,		14	7 00
Laudebaugh & Pea,		14	7 00
	Hopewell.		
John Dasher,		14	7 00
Thomas King,		14	7 00
James Madara & Co.,		14	7 00
	Harrison.		
Valentine B Wertz,		14	7 00
John W Smith,		14	7 00
A J Snively,		14	7 00
	Juniata.		
Jacob Hillegas,		14	7 00
Wm Keyser,		14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowry,		14	7 00
Lewis N Fyan,		14	7 00
Joseph Gondon,		14	7 00
Frederick Hildebrand,		14	7 00
	Liberty.		
David S Berkstresser.		14	7 00
Lewis Putt,		14	7 00
John Cypher,		14	7 00
Wm Fisher.		14	7 00
Steel & Entriken,		14	7 00
Patrick Mitchell,		14	7 00
Saxton & Faulkler,		14	7 00
	Londonderry.		
Jacob Devore, Jr.,		14	7 00
Thos J Porter,		14	7 00
	Monroe.		
Daniel Fletcher,		14	7 00
Emanuel O'Neal,		14	7 00
Michael Miller,		14	7 00
	Napier.		
John Wayde,		14	7 00
	West Providence.		
Wm States & Co.,		14	7 00
Murray & Brother,		14	7 00
Jacob B Barndollar & Co.,		13	10 00
James M Barndollar,		13	10 00
Thos Richey,		14	7 00
Joseph Fisher,		14	7 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
B F Horn & Brother,		14	7 00
A B Bunn,		14	7 00
E Statler & Son,		14	7 00
Jacob Miller,		14	7 00
Colvin & Robison,		14	7 00
Mrs. Schell & Son,		14	7 00
John S Schell,		14	7 00
	St. Clair.		
F D Beegle,		14	7 00
G B Amick & Brother,		14	7 00
George Hinesling,		14	7 00
Gideon D Trout,		14	7 00
Isaac S Wright & Co.,		14	7 00
Simon Hershman,		14	7 00
Thos B Smith,		14	7 00
	Southampton.		
John Cavender,		14	7 00
Wm Lashly,		14	7 00
Lashley & Walters,		14	7 00
Kirk & Fletcher,		14	7 00
	Union.		
John M Walters,		14	7 00
	Middle Woodberry.		
Jacob Brenaman,		13	10 00
John W Duncan,		13	10 00
Simon Beard,		14	7 00
Pote & Brother,		14	7 00
James L Price,		14	7 00
John Wisegarver,		14	7 00
	South Woodberry.		
Jas Piper, Jr.,		14	7 00
S R Oster,		14	7 00
George Kauffman,		14	7 00
D F Buck,		14	7 00
Burns & Tharp,		14	7 00
G R Barndollar,		13	10 00
D Beegle & Co.,		14	7 00

An appeal will be held at the Sheriff's Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of May, 1857.

HUGH MOORE,

Appraiser of Mercantile Tax for the year 1857.

April 17, 1857.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Caution.

Whereas my wife Matilda has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting hereafter.

May 8, 1857. GEORGE LOVE.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE OF BEDFORD CO.

The undersigned Surveyor for the County of Bedford, will be in Bedford the first week in every month, and oftener if required. At other times his address is Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN.

April 17, 1857.

JOHN POOL

Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a Blacksmith shop, at the stand recently occupied by the Messrs. Weisel, where he is prepared to do all work in his line, equal to any other shop in the county or elsewhere. He invites those in need of his services to give him a call.

April 24, 1857.

CANDIDATES.

☞ SAMUEL H. TATE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the several Courts of Bedford county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. REED, Esq. as a candidate for Prothonotary, &c. subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JNO. HENRY SCHELL, Esq., of Schellsburg Bo., as a candidate for Prothonotary, &c., subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. M. HALL, Esq., of Bedford, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. F. D. BEEGLE, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JONATHAN SNYDER, of Monroe, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce GEO. W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. POWELL, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN J. CESSNA, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. ☞

☞ We are authorized to announce PETER H. STUDEBAKER, of Napier, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce VALENTINE STECKMAN, of Bedford, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. S. FLUKE, Esq., of Woodberry, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN M. VAN HORN, Esq., of Colerain, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JACOB BECKLEY, of St. Clair, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce CADWALADER EVANS, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BARLEY, Esq., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann; Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Mill Property, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, in complete running order, having two pairs of Burrs, and all necessary fixtures of the most approved kind. In connection with the Mill there are two dwelling houses, with a Barn and all necessary outbuildings. The purchaser can have any amount of land adjoining he may desire, under two hundred acres—some cleared and under fence, with first rate meadow.

There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, in the very best timber region in Bedford County.

This property is very desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. Apply either to JOHN CESSNA in Bedford, or to the subscriber.

WM. CESSNA.

March 20, 1857.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

Notice.

Letters Testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Thomas W. Blackburn, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers residing in said township, Notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA BLACKBURN,
THOMAS McCOY,
April 3, 1857. *Exors.*

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞ Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.

March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.

March 20, 1857.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

DAGUERREOTYPE

AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerreotype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c.. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from $1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON.

Dec. 5, 1856.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and this pill is found to answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. Where their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in furnishing the safest, surest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for all diseases of the throat, bronchia, lungs, and for consumption, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 26, 1856.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING,
JNO. G. BRIDEHAM.

The undersigned will continue the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.

Jan. 27, 1857.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(*Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,*)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

Drug, Paint and Glass Wholesale WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Tenth and Market Streets,
Office in second story,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:
Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Veille Montange" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:
Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted),
The New Jersey Zinc Company's product,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawaba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:
French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Druggists' Articles generally.
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Sts.
Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

April 17, 1857—3m

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞ Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞ He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Cassimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved on the 25th inst. by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the firm will please settle immediately. The books are in the hands of John H. Rush.

JOHN H. RUSH,
JOHN HENDERSON.

N. B. The Marble Business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he invites his friends and the public generally, to give him their patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. RUSH.

March 27, 1857.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigestion,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparent to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞ This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

15,000 *feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.*

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where she intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 28, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 17, 1856.

LADIES' Black Bugle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of

CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 24, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

REMOVED,

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent collectors in Bedford county up to the year 1855, inclusive, that if they pay up the balances standing in their duplicates by May Court, 1857, they will be allowed 3 per cent. on the amount so paid in, over and above the 5 per cent already allowed by law.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1857.

W. HOERNENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Jos. W. Tate.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞ Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

March 6, 1857.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.